

BEVERLEY TUCKER,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1856.

## DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**JAMES BUCHANAN,**  
OF PENNSYLVANIA.FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

We republish the able, effective, and conclusive speech of the Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania, in reply to the Hon. Mr. Fuller, of the same State, delivered in the House of Representatives, May 13. It will repay a careful perusal.

## EDITORIAL COURTESY.

The evils springing from an unlicensed freedom of debate, which have brought such shame upon Congress, upon State Legislatures and Corporation Councils, and upon the whole country, are perhaps more strikingly illustrated among the editorial fraternity than among all the above mentioned bodies.

The great secret of this bitter violence is weakness—the incapacity by legitimate fact and argument to defeat or to crush out an adversary.

As a general rule it may safely be assumed that every one would wish to triumph in a contest by means most honorable and most praiseworthy—to point out errors in others without at the same time committing any ourselves which can subject us to any just censure.

Weakness wears many aspects—frequently when patient study and attention would enable one in calm dignity to refute a statement or an argument, impatience substitutes the more convenient and ready invective, which, while less convincing, is vastly more irritating.

Again, ignorance substitutes prejudice for respectful consideration, and, where the parties are unacquainted, the worst construction of what is said is adopted, and the worst motives attributed.

The bar affords the best example of that mutual courtesy which is due in discussion. We refer of course to that class where talent and character combine in the same parties. We see, habitually, counsel of the first eminence in daily contest and yet on terms of the most cordial friendship and perfect decorum.

In the several legislative bodies, men of eminence and of ability, though inflamed with the most bitter party feeling, carry on their discussions without forfeiting the respect of their opponents. The triumph of temper seldom carries them to the extent of scurrility, which never with them becomes a habit.

Many papers in this country are edited by men destitute of principle, and who seek to accomplish their object entirely regardless of the means they use. These sometimes provoke honest editors into violent ebullitions of wrath and generally of indiscretion, which give to an unprincipled man new issues, of which he avails himself to put the other party in the wrong, ignoring the original issue of his own baseness.

Even in these cases a cold, calm exposition of the inconsistency and dishonesty of the party exposed, would most certainly secure this end, and keep the attacking party in an invulnerable position.

If editors were personally acquainted, and in the habits of social intercourse, there would be much less liability for violent and bitter personal reflections.

In New York there is a "press club," composed of members attached to the daily papers of that city, and once a month they have a dinner, at which they mingle with all the freedom of the social circle. There is much of wit—much pleasant discussion, playful attack and retort. This press club does much to prevent and to remove disagreements. Nearly all of the important dailies mingle.

We have been led into this strain of remark by the course of the Louisville papers. There is much ability in the press of that city, and their papers could be made acceptable all over the country, but such is the rancorous personal warfare carried on among them, that the papers of Louisville are perhaps the most distasteful of any in the country. Their columns are mainly vehicles of attack and retort personal, excluding room for more interesting and general information.

If we could have influence with the press of that city, it would be to suggest the formation of a press club in that city, by bringing about social intercourse, would do much to remove mutual misapprehension, and, by personal good feeling and mutual respect, would restrain the current which now rolls so turbidly. Their papers would feel more peaceful, and would inspire more pleasure.

What we have said of Louisville is applicable elsewhere; and wherever this personal violence is manifested, it will be found that personal intercourse is rare and constrained. No man can receive respect who withholds it unjustly.

The contest now begun requires of all parties the utmost self-possession to avoid needless offence, and to advocate, each one, his principles before the people.

The cooling and wholesome draughts of reason and patriotism should be administered to a people already dangerously inflamed.

We find the following beautiful and eloquent sentiment in a speech of Mr. Buchanan, delivered in the House of Representatives in 1822. How perfectly has it been illustrated by his subsequent public career? "If I know myself, I am a politician neither of the East, nor of the West, of the North, nor the South—I therefore shall forever avoid any expressions, the direct tendency of which must be to create sectional jealousies, sectional divisions, and at length disunion, that worst of all political calamities."

John W. Webster, Democrat, has been elected Mayor of Waterbury, Connecticut. This State is giving every sign she can give of her intention to vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge.

## LET US REASON TOGETHER.

The Constitution of the United States, in the construction of which all the States took equal part, to the unreserved adoption of which every State has formally subscribed, by express clause establishes, sanctions, and confirms the African slave trade, and to its protection on the high seas pledges the whole power of all of the States.

To this acknowledgment and protection of the slave trade, by which freemen were stolen and reduced to slavery, Massachusetts, as well as every other State, gave its full and deliberate sanction.

Massachusetts and all the free States engaged in this African slave trade; a very large portion of their ships and their capital were engaged in stealing free men from Africa, reducing them to slavery, and selling them with guarantee of title into perpetual bondage, they and their children. Let the free States recollect that this warrant of title is still imperative upon them.

Massachusetts and all the free States imported some 700,000 negroes, sold them into slavery, giving bills of sale guaranteeing to the purchaser full right and title to the negroes and their issue as slaves for life, until their owners should voluntarily emancipate them. The principal sum received for the sale of these negro slaves by the men of the free States, with interest accruing, now exceeds two thousand millions of dollars. The mere mention of this enormous sum gives some idea of the direct profit which the men of the free States have reaped from reducing freemen to slavery. Not only have they enjoyed this immense direct profit, but they have also reaped the larger portion of these slaves' labor after they had received full payment for them.

The view we wish to present is this: At the time of the forming of the Constitution, all the States, with perhaps a single exception, were slaveholding States; by the Constitution, which they all adopted, provision was made for a perpetual slave trade, and so earnest were they to augment the number of slaves, that an invincible obstacle against the exclusion of slaves was put into the Constitution, by which the introduction of slaves was countenanced and encouraged for the long space of twenty years; it was not until after the expiration of that time that the Federal Government could exclude slaves, how desirous soever the States might be.

The question which boldly stands in relief from these facts, is this:

Could it be possible that the people who took such stringent measures to increase the number of slaves could have had any conscientious scruples in giving a greater number of slaves a greater area of soil?

Could that be a sound and honest conscience which could carefully and conscientiously provide for the enslaving of seven hundred thousand freemen, and yet feel it to be a violation of conscience to augment the area upon which they should reside?

At that time all the States were slave States, and did as we have stated. Suppose that they had all continued slave States, and those that have since come in were also slave States, would it not appear to be a very strange construction by which all the States felt themselves excluded from their own territory?

But the right of the whole of the States together is no greater than that of each one separately, under the Constitution; and it is equally as unjust a construction which would exclude one State from the Territories as to exclude the whole.

Slavery is as national as the Constitution can make anything national. Slavery was universal at the adoption of the Constitution, and if universality does not include nationality, nothing does. This nationality is made more striking by an exception adopted, by which the Northwestern Territory was by common consent exempted. The sequel from this is, that everywhere else, where it shall not be by legal exemption excluded, it does and may exist. Coeval therefore with the Constitution is the nationality and constitutionality of slavery.

It would seem to be clearer than the noon day sun, that no sane mind and conscience could sanction and abet the enslavement and introduction of a million of negroes, and yet scruple at allowing them a larger area for residence, as in itself a heinous sin, while the reducing them to slavery was considered no sin. It is too preposterous for argument; the plain statement of the fact makes it resistless as an axiom.

In the course of time the Northern States, finding slavery unprofitable, passed laws compelling their citizens to sell to the South their slaves. The bill compelling this sale of slaves, bore the title of the gradual abolition of slavery from the State—but its abolition was by the instrumentality of a sale of the slaves.

This riddance of slaves and the great influx of immigrants gave to the Northern policy a new tone.

Federalism being thoroughly crushed out, a new issue was sought, by which this defeated party might overthrow the Democracy and regain power—and the subject of slavery was seized upon and a sectional war aroused, similar to the present contest—the federal leaders contending that slavery should be confined to where it originally existed, and the South contending that it went properly over the whole national domain, save only where, by express exception, it was not to go.

As an alternative to dissolution, the South accepted the Missouri Compromise. When additional territory was acquired, in good faith, the South was willing and desirous to run that line to the Pacific—the North refused this.

This was, in effect, a repeal of the Missouri Compromise, for good faith to the Missouri Compromise could admit of no other construction. If the South were entitled to a portion of the federal domain owned in 1820, the same measure of justice in 1850 would have made a similar acknowledgment of the then federal domain. Who can show it to be proper to grant it in 1820 and improper in 1850, or at any other time? If the principle of division were just, or were respected by the North, the same principle would apply to all acquisitions. Is it not a palpable violation of the Missouri Compromise to refuse its application to all acquisitions? But further, the Wilmot proviso was brought forward to make the injustice more glaring and more odious.

The only true stand from which to get a correct view of this whole question, is to suppose all the States to be now slaveholding States as then, and ask what then would be the decision in regard to slavery going into the Territories. This and this alone tells the whole story. All other phases of the case are deceptive, and require fine-spun metaphysics, unintelligible to him who utters them as to those who listen.

We have hastily thrown these remarks together. They may serve as semen for reflection to ripen into perfect form and shape. We have given the true basis for the decision of this question, and if we could get these views presented to the whole northern mind, its good sense, candor, and patriotism would find no cause of dissatisfaction with its brother South, but would be satisfied to go on as hitherto in unexampled prosperity.

The Pennsylvania Buchanan and Breckinridge Club.

This club is now fully organized, and promises to render most efficient aid during the pending canvass. It numbers nearly one hundred intelligent, ardent, straight-out, hard-working Pennsylvania Democrats—men who have never been sparing of their time or means for the sake of the good old cause with which they have been so long and so honorably identified. With one voice and one heart Hon. J. Glancy Jones was called upon to act as president of the club, and the call has been promptly and gracefully responded to, notwithstanding the time of this distinguished gentleman is so much occupied with public and private business. But when was Mr. Jones ever known to spare himself at the call of duty or at the call of Pennsylvanians, at home or abroad?

The permanent officers of the club are—President—Hon. J. Glancy Jones. Vice Presidents—F. B. Street, A. J. Gloss-brenner.

Recording Secretaries—Thomas J. McCann, D. T. Jenks.

Corresponding Secretaries—S. T. Shugert, John Oakford, and David Crawford.

Treasurer—A. B. Stoughton.

Committee on Printing and Documents—Hon. William Bigler, chairman; Hon. J. Glancy Jones, Hon. Asa Packer, Hon. Thomas B. Florence.

Executive Committee—Thomas Feran, chairman; Gilbert Rodman, Chester Tuttle, Andrew Gross, William Flinn, David Pool, J. Bartham North.

A committee to confer with other State clubs was appointed by the chairman, to consist of Colonel D. M. Bull, R. J. Nevin, D. W. Mahon.

Mr. Buchanan's Benevolence.

Those who are personally unacquainted with Mr. Buchanan, and who have been led to form an estimate of his character and his position from the persistent misrepresentations of his enemies, are disposed to regard him as being cold, selfish, and unsympathizing, when, in reality, there beats not a warmer or a truer heart. We stated, a few days ago, that he responded to the Pittsburgh sufferers in 1845 by sending them the magnificent sum of five hundred dollars. A Pennsylvania paper furnishes the following additional evidence, if any were needed, of his genuine benevolence:

"While Mr. Buchanan was in the Senate of the United States he contributed large sums of money to relieve the destitute in the city of Lancaster. During an excessively cold season a system of relief was devised by which many sufferers were supplied with food and fuel. Mr. Buchanan, though absent at the time, aided the project liberally; and 'hundreds of sufferers,' says a Lancaster paper, 'had good cause to bless his name.'"

KANSAS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Select Committee appointed under the order of the House of Representatives, to proceed to Kansas and make inquiry into the affairs of that Territory, have returned to the city. Messrs. Sherman and Howard, the majority of the commission, have completed their report, which will probably be made to the House to-day. It is represented that the papers are exceedingly voluminous.

DEFEAT OF THE KANSAS BILL.

It is with pleasure we record that the House of Representatives, yesterday by one majority, killed the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, with the Constitution adopted by the free-soilers at Topeka.

LIBERIA.

Advices from Monrovia to the thirteenth of May represent that the emigrants who went out last autumn are generally doing well. The outposts of the republic of Liberia seem to be prospering and extending.

THE SUMMER AFFAIR.

Yesterday was the day set apart, in the Criminal Court for the trial of the Hon. P. S. Brooks, charged with an assault and battery on the Hon. Charles Sumner; but the immense throng of Spectators were disappointed by the announcement of the discharge of witnesses until further notice. The reason for this was, alleged, the continued indisposition of the complainant. It is almost time that the farce was ended.

FROM PANAMA.

The latest dates from Panama are to the 19th ult.

Mr. Corwin, the United States Commissioner appointed to inquire into the Panama riot, was at his post busy at the investigations. The Star says that the testimony so far collected, affords overwhelming proof of the brutality and unprovokedness of the attack on the passengers and the complicity of the police and other authorities.

According to the circular of M. SNYDER & SON, bankers, Pa. Av., Land Warrants are quoted as below for to-day:

BUYING PRICE.	SELLING PRICE.
40 Acres.....\$1 00	40 Acres.....\$1 05
80 "....." 90	80 "....." 95
120 "....." 80	120 "....." 85
160 "....." 70	160 "....." 75

THE WEATHER.

We presume that even a visitor from the torrid zone could not complain of the weather, for, in these days, a salamander could feel comfortable! Many are the complaints of want of rest; of midnight awakenings from the cough, caused by the excessive heat. Pleasant it is to see the least agitation of the trees by the unseen agency that brings partial refreshment to sweltering humanity. We envy those who are now located in mountain heights, in a more northern latitude, with the luxury of bracing breezes and cooling water brooks.

A subterranean railroad is now being laid down in Paris, in the middle of the Boulevard du Sebastopol.

From the Washington Union of June 27.

Mr. Buchanan and the Ostend Manifesto.

A writer in the National Intelligencer who addresses himself to the old-line whigs in regard to their course in the pending presidential contest, recommends them to withhold their support from Mr. Buchanan mainly upon the ground of his sentiments as contained in the "Ostend Manifesto." The objection is stated by the writer as follows:

"And, especially, how can we support Mr. Buchanan, whose celebrated Ostend Manifesto has committed him to an extent even transcending the limits of the Cincinnati platform? In that manifesto he does not hesitate to say that we must have Cuba at all risks. He advises our government to offer to purchase it; and, if Spain should refuse to sell, then take it by force. Such is Mr. Buchanan's position."

It is fortunate for Mr. Buchanan that his real position on the Cuban question is susceptible of an elucidation so certain and clear that no apology for misconstruction or misrepresentation can exist. The "Ostend Manifesto" itself furnishes a triumphant answer to any misrepresentation on the subject. Without travelling out of the record, we will proceed to expose the injustice done to Mr. Buchanan in the foregoing extract.

The writer says that Mr. Buchanan "does not hesitate to say that we must have Cuba at all risks." Again: he says that Mr. Buchanan advises our government, "if Spain should refuse to sell, then take it (Cuba) by force."

These are presented by the writer in the Intelligencer as Mr. Buchanan's positions in the Ostend document. We undertake to prove from the document itself that its true language and interpretation so materially qualify and modify the positions attributed to him as entirely to relieve him from the imputations of filibustering contained in the article to which we are replying.

On the importance to our government of the acquisition of Cuba the Ostend document holds this language:

"It must be clear to every reflecting mind that, from the peculiarity of its geographical position and the considerations attendant on it, Cuba is as necessary to the North American republic as any of its present members, and that it belongs naturally to that great family of States of which the Union is the providential nursery."

"From its locality it commands the mouth of the Mississippi and the immense and annually-increasing trade which must seek this avenue to the ocean."

"On the numerous navigable streams, measuring an aggregate course of some thirty thousand miles, which disengage themselves through this magnificent river into the Gulf of Mexico, the increase of the population, within the last ten years, amounts to more than that of the entire Union at the time Louisiana was annexed to it."

"The natural and main outlet to the products of this entire population, the highway of their direct intercourse with the Atlantic and the Pacific States, can never be secure, but must ever be endangered, whilst Cuba is a dependency of a distant power, in whose possession it has proved to be a source of constant annoyance and embarrassment to their interests."

"Indeed, the Union can never enjoy repose, nor possess reliable security, as long as Cuba is not embraced within its boundaries."

"Its immediate acquisition by our government is of paramount importance, and we cannot doubt but that it is a consummation devoutly wished for by its inhabitants."

"The intercourse which its proximity to our coasts begets and encourages between them and the citizens of the United States has, in the progress of time, so united their interests and blended their fortunes, that they now look upon each other as if they were one people and had but one destiny."

"Considerations exist which render delay in the acquisition of this island exceedingly dangerous to the United States."

"The system of irritation and labor lately organized within its limits, and the tyranny and oppression which characterize its immediate rulers, threaten an insurrection at every moment, which may result in direful consequences to the American people."

"Cuba has thus become to us an unceasing danger, and a permanent cause of anxiety and alarm."

Can any one successfully controvert the conclusiveness of these reasons for the policy of proposing an immediate acquisition of Cuba? Their force cannot be increased by argument, nor can the conclusion to which they lead be resisted.

After arguing to show that Spain would consult her own interest by agreeing to sell Cuba to the United States, the document proceeds to discuss the question, in the alternative of her refusal to sell, as follows:

"But if Spain, deaf to the voice of her own interest, and actuated by stubborn pride and a false sense of honor, should refuse to sell Cuba to the United States, then the question will arise what ought to be the course of the American government under such circumstances."

"Self-preservation is the first law of nature, with States as well as with individuals. All nations have at different periods acted upon this maxim. Although it has been made the pretext for committing flagrant injustice, as in the partition of Poland, and other similar cases which history records, yet the principle itself, though often abused, has always been recognized."

"We desire to fix special attention upon the proposition here laid down as the foundation of the suggestions which will be quoted as we proceed. Is it true of nations, as of individuals, that SELF-PRESERVATION IS THE FIRST LAW OF NATURE? The government, which has to decide the proper time for resorting to this law, must necessarily assume a heavy responsibility; but that in extreme cases the law exists, and may be rightfully enforced, we do not suppose any one will deny. To show that the Ostend commissioners had a proper appreciation of the delicacy and responsibility of the resort to the law of self-preservation, we quote further:

"Our past history forbids that we should acquire the island of Cuba without the consent of Spain, unless justified by the great law of self-preservation. We must, in any event, preserve our own conscious rectitude and our own self-respect."

statesman of large experience and expanded views. The Ostend document goes on as follows:

"After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba far beyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question, does Cuba in the possession of Spain seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union?"

"Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain if we possess the power; and this upon the very same principle that would justify an individual in tearing down the burning house of his neighbor, if there were no other means of preventing the flames from destroying his own home."

"Under such circumstances, we ought neither to count the cost nor regard the odds which Spain might enlist against us. We forbear to enter into the question whether the present condition of the island would justify such a measure."

Mark how completely the foregoing contradicts the statement of the writer in the Intelligencer, that Mr. Buchanan advises our government, "if Spain should refuse to sell, then take Cuba by force." Mr. Buchanan's true position is, that if Spain refuses to sell, then (not that our government should take it by force) will "be time to consider the question, Does Cuba in the possession of Spain seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union?" We must think the writer in the Intelligencer will acknowledge a material difference in his representation of Mr. Buchanan's position and in that so unequivocally laid down by Mr. Buchanan himself.

The injustice is palpable and glaring—such as the writer ought to repair.

Let us be specific on this matter. Mr. Buchanan lays down the great law of self-preservation as applicable to States as well as individuals. Will any one dispute the truth of that position?

He says that, as important as Cuba is to our peace and prosperity, we should not think of acquiring it without the consent of Spain, except in the last resort, as a means of saving our own nation from ruin. Will any one venture to take issue with him on this position? He says that, before considering the question whether the acquisition of Cuba is essential for our preservation, we should offer to buy the island, and even to offer more to its value. Will anybody come forward to dispute this position? He says that if Spain refuses to sell at such price, it will then be time for our Government to consider the momentous question whether Cuba is essential to our self-preservation; and if it shall be decided in the affirmative, then, to save ourselves from ruin, we should take Cuba at any cost or peril. Who can successfully gainsay this proposition? Who will say that "an individual would not be justified in tearing down the burning house of his neighbor if that were the only means of saving his own home?" And who will now say that the writer in the Intelligencer has not done Mr. Buchanan a flagrant injustice in the positions he has attributed to him? If this writer can find no better reason for advising the old-line Whigs to support Mr. Fillmore, and thereby increase the chances of Colonel Fremont's election, we think he would show his patriotism much more clearly by retracting the injurious imputations against Mr. Buchanan, and enlisting under his banner as an ally for the campaign for the preservation of the Union.

Judge Mason.

A Paris correspondent of the New York Express refers to reports which have been in circulation in the United States that Judge Mason's health is precarious, his faculties declining, and that he and his secretary ought to be removed from their posts. These reports are contradicted by the correspondent of the Express, who says that "Judge Mason is, at this moment, and has been for many months, in the enjoyment of as robust health as any man who is hearty, healthy and temperate can possibly be. His faculties are as brilliant and unclouded as they were when he was an important and distinguished member of President Polk's cabinet. He is to-day the first and ablest of our representatives in Europe, and when the time comes for the publication of his despatches to his government, the country will undoubtedly find that the Minister who has been deeply hinted at as on the brink of insanity, has ably discharged the duties confided to his hands, and added to the respect and esteem of the first nation on continental Europe for the Great Republic of America."

"It is astonishing to set against such injurious stories as have been published in reference to our excellent minister. There never existed a nobler or a kinder nature. In his personal intercourse with his fellow-countrymen, none have failed to mark the inextinguishable amiability which always characterized him. To the needy and unfortunate, he has been and is a friend, in more than a full acceptance of the word. Judge Mason, though fully alive to the just dignity of his position, and perfectly capable of sustaining it in all respects, is universally beloved for his affability. He will probably return to the United States next spring. When he does so you will see who is right or who is wrong. With regard to Mr. Wise, Secretary of Legation, I need only say that he is a young man of fine talents and amiable deportment, who has in a very short time made many warm and lasting friends in Paris."

Richmond Dispatch.

A Democratic exchange says that "the names of six of the Presidents of the United States ended in N—nearly one half—and that the next N will unquestionably be BUCHANAN."

A great Buchanan and Breckinridge ratification meeting was held in Jersey City, on Monday week. It was addressed by Charles Fink, esq., Capt. Rynders, Judge Naar, Gen. Wright and W. J. Rose, esq. An immense crowd was assembled, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

The nominations of the Cincinnati Convention are enthusiastically responded to all over the country. The warmest friends of other aspirants now shout with the loudest for Buchanan and Breckinridge. The people are with us heart and soul, and the greatest political victory of the century is before us.

The Wrightsville Star says it is the intention of Mr. Buchanan to take up his quarters during the summer at Wabash, a place of some celebrity as a fashionable resort for gentlemen of leisure, on the banks of the Cane-toga river, a short distance from Lancaster.

The biggest gun in the world is in Bag-japoor, India, and weighs forty tons. A seat in the interior accommodate five persons, without much crowding. It is formed of mixed metal, of which there is said to be some portion of gold and a considerable quantity of silver. Upon being fired off as a salute on one occasion, though not charged with more than half the weight of powder which its chamber could contain, the concussion was awful.

There are seven hotels open at Cape May, charging \$11, \$14, and \$15 per week board.

We have not a doubt of it.

General Nye, one of the leaders of the Seward Abolition Know-nothing conglomeration of factions, known by the name of Black Republicanism, declared in one of his electioneering addresses recently, that he would "join hands with the devil in opposition to Democracy." No doubt he would. We believe he honestly meant to speak the truth, when he made that declaration. And we have no doubt but that the devil grinned with a fiendish delight, as he welcomed his new ally to participate in the demagogical work of dissolving the Union. They are hopeful co-workers in the same cause. The proverb is verified—"birds of a feather flock together." This, it seems, is the sealed determination of the whole Black Republican army of disunionists—to join hands with anybody, anything, human or infernal, that can possibly aid them in accomplishing their abominable work.—Pennsylvanian.

Another Significant Sign.

It should not fail to be remembered that the notorious Gen. James Watson Webb, rather famous for his \$52,000 transaction with the United States Bank, on his "mammoth stock and barrel" demonstration at Washington city, declared in the Black Republican Convention which nominated Fremont for the Presidency, that if they failed at the ballot-box, he would "drive back the slaveocracy, sword in hand, and so help me God! believing that to be right, I am with them!" This vile incendiary and treason, the newspapers tell us, was read with loud cheers and cries of "Good!" by the mass of disorganizers then and there assembled!

Here is an open avowal of treason and civil war, and the infamous threat is accompanied by a blasphemous oath, which is loudly applauded by the men who put Col. Fremont in nomination for the Presidency. The convention adopted this language—made it their own. It has not been repudiated in any quarter, disapproved by any individual member of the fanatical factions opposed to the Democracy. The Black Republicans have thus adopted the alternative—either the election of Fremont or civil war! Friends of law and order on which side do you intend to rally?

Gov. Floyd's Speech.

A large and enthusiastic crowd assembled at Dudley's Hall, on Friday night last, to hear this distinguished gentleman. It was his first appearance before the Democracy of this city, with whom his high talent, eminent services, and gallant advocacy of principle, in storm and sunshine, had made him a great favorite. There is no Democrat in the State, who has been truer to Democratic principles than Gov. Floyd, or of whom the people have looked with a higher regard. They exhibited this admiration by an out-pouring, such as could scarcely have been expected at this early and unquiet stage of the canvass.

The speech of Governor Floyd was the speech of the statesman, rather than that of the politician or orator. Calmly presenting the aims of the Democratic party as the only national organization left standing above the deluge of fanaticism, and by a review of the prominent acts and general history of Mr. Buchanan, exhibiting him as the fitting exponent of these national principles, he pressed his claims upon all conservative and thinking men as the only candidate now before the people capable of controlling the political elements of the country, or of eliciting peace and settlement from the factions of the day. This was the idea of his speech, and we do not think any one could have resisted his arguments and illustrations which went to prove and establish it. After the conclusion of his speech, on motion of Mr. S. Garland, jr., the thanks of the meeting were tendered to Gov. Floyd for his able and eloquent address.

Mr. Irving of this paper was called out and spoke a few minutes.

S. Garland, jr., was then called out, but declined to speak. We hope Mr. Garland will give us what he has often done before—one of his stirring speeches.—Lynchburg Repub.

From the National Intelligencer of June 28.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal met in this city yesterday and entered upon business. Among other matters, they determined to retain the office of General Superintendent and to reduce the number of division superintendents from six to four. W. S. Ringgold, esq., was re-elected clerk, and Samuel Magraw, esq., of Harford county, Maryland, was chosen treasurer of the company.

The general expenses for maintenance and repairs of the canal during the past year were—

Improvements on canal, steam-pump, &c.....	\$7,025 11
Repairs ordinary.....	61,824 80
Repairs extraordinary, for branches, division superintendents from six to four.....	5,014 86
Pay of superintendent, and local expenses.....	22,552 49
	\$96,217 15

Say on eighteen miles \$517 per mile per annum.

The ascending trade shows 55 tons of liquors and wines; 981 tons fish; lumber, laths, shingles, hoop-poles, &c., 1,748 tons; salt, 2,842 tons; lime and cement, 436 tons; bricks, 4,629 tons; plaster, 3